

CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I.

THE DAILY REBEL

PUBLISHED BY

Franc. M. Paul.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1863.

FROM PULASKI.

From a Correspondent.

PULASKI, March 18th, 1863.

Gradually the crisis of the war is approaching. The enemy is rallying his last energies for a desperate attack. The Mississippi is to be opened. Charleston, the emporium of the war, to be obliterated, and Middle Tennessee, which "feeds the Rebel's," is to be reconquered by Uncle Sam's dominions.

As regards the opening of navigation on the Mississippi River, I believe, that the land batteries of Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, have fairly demonstrated the truth of the war theory, that "properly constructed fortifications can repel any attack from ships of war."

Charleston, defended by one of our great Generals, and probably one of the best military engineers of the age, will prove a hard nut to crack, and it is to be expected, that the Brig. Gen. Meade will break his head in butting against the Charleston defences.

As to the conquest of Tennessee, that is more improbable than anything else. Through the energies of the Conscription Bureau, the army of Tennessee has been considerably enlarged and is, it appears, in splendid condition "and fighting trim," and healthier than it has been for months.

The warm, mellow spring weather is causing new and fresh life to burst throughout nature; the muddy grounds are gradually drying up, the plows are furrowed, the fields, the cattle are luxuriating upon the fresh grass, the birds are singing, and all seems awakened with new life, after the floods and the cold of winter. The army is no doubt animated by a fresh spirit of power.

It is difficult to tell what R. reconsiders (old R. as the Yanks call him) will do. R. we understand, is an impetuous fighting man, who rushes forward at times regardless of all expense and consequences. This last advance from Nashville, about Christmas time, shows this. It was a resolute impetuosity, bold and powerful, but it was well checked at Murfreesboro, and might have turned into a rapid and disastrous retreat, and rout. R. may suddenly take it into his head to advance, and if he does, he will do it rapidly. Although it will take the whole concentrated power of his army, its attack on army of Tennessee, it might not be improbable, that enough men could be spared from the last reinforcement received, to try an expedition into East Tennessee, by the way of Livingston, Montgomery and Kirkgate. Such an expedition, "as at desperate attempt, (and this spring is the very time for desperate attempts)" ought not to be considered as impossible nor improbable. It is getting perfectly disgusting to watch the movements of the Yankee concern. After having made ridiculous sentimental addresses to his troops, and the Ohio Legislators, in which he speaks of his army of invaders, murderers, thieves and ravers as "voluntary exiles from home and friends, for the defence and safety of all," and in which he speaks of "gentle peace spreading her wings over the land," he sends an army of these "voluntary exiles" from Franklin south, through the finest portion of the state, towards Columbia, through a country where milk and honey flows, through the garden spot of Tennessee, through which said "voluntary exile" left a track of fire. After a portion of them had been gobbled up by Van Dorn, and they at last compelled to retreat, they left the bloody works of their loathsome presence everywhere. Houses and fences burnt, cattle and horses gone, negroes gone, all kinds of provisions gone, nothing left but a few unhappy white women and children, the victims of their brutality.

The history of the "second occupation" of Tennessee by these "voluntary exiles" will be equal in heart-rending dramas, to the most barbarous wars of extermination in the middle ages. The painter will have the opportunity to choose some terrible scenes, to put on canvas, when the history of this war will be written and painted.

There are other reasons why I believe that the movements of the enemy this spring, will probably end in failure—the approaching financial crisis, the dissatisfaction of the Northwest, the movement in Missouri. I understand that a certain old chieftain is again on the war path. West of the Mississippi, he commands a chosen band of warriors, the heroes of Lexington, Oak Hills, and many other battles, and lately the heroes of Corinth. In a few days General Price will probably be in Missouri, to conquer and hold that noble State, which has furnished the best fighting men in the Southern army.

The Lincoln Conscription act, which may show its fruits some time next summer, has been passed too late, to save Yankedom. If at the very beginning of the war, such an act would have been passed, it might have given the Yankee army probably more territory to hold, and would have prolonged the war, but now it is too late. What a stampede of Northern conscripts, to Canada and Europe, there must be; a large body of conscripts in the Northwest will rebel, and the Lincoln Government will probably have to send troops into Illinois and Indiana, this spring and summer to quell the rebellion there, occasioned by the conscription act, and the prolongation of the war.

COSMOPOLITE.

HEAD QUARTERS 1ST KENTUCKY BRIGADE, Manchester, Tenn., March 17, 1863.

EDITOR REBEL.—Many of your readers doubtless would read with interest, an account of a series of religious meetings held in this brigade by the Rev. J. H. Bryson of the 9th Ky. Regiment. The series were continued for six days, and listened to by crowded houses every night. The most profound attention was given to earnest, able, and stirring addresses of Mr. Bryson, on the all important subject of Christianity. The meeting resulted in the addition of three young men to the church. Others are inquiring the way of life while many have become solidly and thoughtful on the question of reconciliation to God.

Mr. Bryson has been ordered by Gen. Bragg to Atlanta, Ga., in order to take the general supervision of the spiritual interests of the various Hospitals belonging to Hardee's corps—a work for which he is eminently fitted, and a work in which none but the self-sacrificing can cheerfully engage.

Any notice which you may deem fit to give in your paper of the meeting referred to, will be thankfully acknowledged by

Yours, most truly,

J. G. N.

FROM HUNTSVILLE.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 22, 1863.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER—LAST WORDS OF BISHOP MEADE—A MODEL GENERAL, ETC.

I have just read the proclamation of President Davis appointing next Friday "as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer," and have been deeply impressed with the tone of earnest piety and sincere dependence upon the Almighty which pervades that proclamation. The truths which the President sets forth in such beautiful language, should have their weight with all our people. But let me advise us all that "as a people who acknowledge the supremacy of the living God, we should ever be mindful of our dependence on Him, should remember to Him alone can we trust for our deliverance." Do we not trust too much to our own strength, to the wisdom, and still of our Generals, the courage and endurance of our soldiers, not remembering that "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble?" Are we not guilty of sin as a people, and as individuals, and so, is there not great necessity for humiliation and prayer? It is useless to appraise days of fasting and prayer, unless we intend to use them as such, and to conform our conduct to our professions. We cannot deceive the Almighty by observing the forms of devotion, whilst our hearts are far from being engaged in the cause. God is a spirit, and those who worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth. If we consider the appointment of days of fasting and prayer a mere trifling or form of compliment to the Almighty, we totally misapprehend their meaning, and pervert that which was intended for good to our ruin. We should really feel that the Almighty "has been graciously pleased to hear our supplications, and to grant abundant exhibitions of His favor to our armies and people, and our hearts should be in union with our lips, in returning thanks to Him for the great and manifold blessings which He has vouchsafed to grant us.

It is useless to deny that relying upon mere physical strength, upon numbers and resources, we are not able to contend with our enemy.

But it must be remembered there are moral causes which control the actions and destinies of individuals and of nations, and which are more powerful than armed force.

This is the language of the prophet concerning the Almighty:

"Behold, it is I that call for judgment upon

thee, and I will bring the sword upon thee,

and upon thy captains and upon thy mighty men,

and upon thy prophets and upon thy wise men,

and upon thy mighty men of valour,

and upon thy excellent men, and upon thy rulers,

and upon thy young men, and upon thy old men,

and upon thy maidens, and upon thy little ones,

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and upon thy young men, and upon thy maidens,

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